PX 192

Cased 1200:vvl00822ATSSN DiDocument6801191 Fffidd069/38/22 Plagge225466

```
1
   1
       THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
   2
   3
       In the Matter of:
   4
                                ) File No. NY-09875-A
                                 )
      RIPPLE LABS, INC.
   5
  6
  7
      SUBJECT: RPLI_SEC 1100526_HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
      PAGES: 1 through 45
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
                       VIDEO TRANSCRIPTION
16
 17
18
19
20
 21
22
23
24
              Diversified Reporting Services, Inc.
25
                          (202) 467-9200
```

PROCEEDINGS

RPLI SEC 1100526 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.mp4

2.

Okay. Now is a good time to kick off. So, hey, everybody. My name is I'm joined today with to go over something that we call our product stories for H2 2020.

So, for folks who are new, product story is something that the product team puts together on usually a quarterly basis. This time, because of a number of reasons we did it on a semi-annual basis, that really outlines what we accomplished over the last time since our last story, and then really what the story and the narrative is for our strategy moving forward over the next half of the year.

So, there's a number of these planned across the five pillars of our product, which is liquidity kicking off. The others that you'll see on your calendar as optional are receiver, sender, our technical platform, and then Ripple Net Home. So, good to join all of those.

So, this document will be made available to everybody. We'll go through it, and I'll be answering questions in the side chat, but feel free to ask questions at the end, or in the chat, and then also to make comments in the doc if you have a chance to go back

is actually the first product story that's been written

25

on liquidity because it's a -- it's a new pillar within the product team. So, excited to walk through how we're thinking about next year.

So, quick agenda of how the product story is organized. We'll go through high level what we view was liquidity and the platform that we're building to support that.

We're going to go through H1 retrospective, talk a little bit about the successes and misses that we had for the half, and then I'll go through really what we -- we're going to be working on in the second half of the year for liquidity, and talk a little bit about, like, the longer term vision, and really, like, the North Star that is this liquidity platform, what we're hoping to achieve, and really the building blocks that we're working on in the second half to ultimately get there.

So, I'll go through the intro. So, liquidity can really -- can mean a lot of different things, so it's important that we kind of align with what we're talking about with liquidity. There's liquidity in traditional fiat markets that represents, like, how many people are buying and selling a currency or a cryptocurrency, but really when we're talking about the liquidity product, we're talking about Prisma, which you

may have heard thrown around, which is a real time liquidity aggregation and trading platform that we're building.

So, right now we're building Prisma to work within the ODL flow, so Prisma is going to provide connectivity to all of the exchanges, aggregate liquidity, provide a single API to our ODL infrastructure, but in addition to that, we're going to be building upon Prisma so it can intelligently route transactions between venues, and ultimately, like, drive natural liquidity on the platform.

So really, like, what Prisma ultimately wants to do is increase natural liquidity of XRP, because this is going to help facilitate a more -- a healthier -- a healthier ecosystem of XRP, but also reduce our liquidity costs in terms of ODL transactions, and I'll go through in detail what makes up those ODL costs, and why -- and why this is so important, but if you go -- if you read through the introduction, you'll kind of see, like, the high level mission statement of Prisma, but it really is aggregating liquidity, providing trade optimizations, simplifying access to crypto markets for market makers, for receivers, for our internal infrastructure, etcetera.

So, going onto what actually is liquidity,

because it is important to level set, really what we mean by liquidity in the terms of traditional fiat or crypto markets, it's, how deep is an order book?

And when I say how deep is an order book, really what I mean is, how large of an order can you do on a -- on a market with a minimal market impact? So, if you're looking at this totally basic order book, you can see the bid size at associated prices, and what this means is I could buy \$500 of whatever this currency is, so, XRP USD for about .20 cents, and if I were to buy 1,500, it would be the volume weighted average between these two.

Really what we want to do with liquidity is deepen these books. We want to have more and more size available on both the bid and the ask, and you may hear me call it -- call it the offer, because the more liquidity, the more trading that can happen without really impacting the market.

So, if you're looking at this example, if I wanted to buy a million XRP, I would go through all of the levels of this order book, and it would cause a significant price impact as a result.

So, the deeper liquidity that we have available on all of the exchanges that are trading XRP, the better -- the better functioning the market is, and

the less market impacts, so the less the price moves following a trade. So, that's really what we're trying to achieve with Prisma, and we'll go through some of the building blocks that we'll use to get there.

So, going on, so, why is liquidity important?

Similar to what I -- similarly to what I just said, it's important because it will be able to facilitate more ODL transactions. We'll be able to scale ODL at a lower and lower cost. I think this is just -- this is pretty significant here.

So, the cost of liquidity, which, I'll go
through the break down in a bit. The cost of liquidity
is about 50 percent of the total cost of ODL. So, we're
spending a lot of time trying to reduce the -- reduce
the total costs of liquidity, because that will
ultimately allow us to scale ODL at a lower and lower
cost basis, and ultimately turn it from a negative
margin business into a positive margin business.

So, like, when you have liquidity costs of 95 basis points, that means we're -- 95 basis points is equivalent to .95 percent. So, what that means is the cost of liquidity for every dollar that we send through ODL is negative .95 cents. So, every dollar of ODL, we lose .95 cents.

So, what we're going to do, is we're going

to -- sorry, not .95 cents -- for every hundred dollars we send through ODL, we lose .95 cents. So, what we're trying to do is reduce that cost so that we can scale ODL.

And so, the make up of liquidity is broken down into, like, really -- it's three main components.

There is the FX rebate, the market maker fixed fee, market maker variable fee, and there's some -- so, four, maybe -- exchange and ledger fees, but those are kind of smaller -- smaller percentages.

The two ones are really, like, market maker cost and FX rebate. And what that means is, because there is not a ton of XRP liquidity in the markets that we're sending ODL transactions do, it means that we actually contract with market makers so that they make markets onto these exchanges and provide sufficient liquidities to facilitate the ODL flows, which is then market maker fees that we're paying, so we're literally paying these market makers to go onto these exchanges and to make markets.

And then the FX rebate, you can think of -you can think of as the difference between the
prevailing fiat market rate. So, let's say somebody is
sending money from the US to the Philippines, and the
US/Filipino fiat rate is 50. That rate versus the rate

that we're actually able to execute the transaction using ODL. So, buying XRP with US dollars and then selling XRP for Filipino peso on the other side. The difference between those two is the FX rebate.

So, what we're doing with ODL is were are -we are paying our senders the difference between what
we're able to execute the ODL transaction at, and the
prevailing market rate with the fiat markets, because we
suffer from this lack of liquidity in crypto markets
just simply because they are significantly more nascent
than FX markets, which are the most efficient and the
most liquid markets of any asset class.

So, we've got a lot of work to do, but I'm confident we can get there. So, when you're looking at the cost of liquidity, really, it's driven by the fact that they're not super liquid markets, so we have to pay both the senders and market makers to be able to facilitate a transaction that is at a similar cost basis for the senders as if they were doing traditional payments with banks.

So, and when we'll talk about, like, what are we doing to reduce these costs? We -- our main focus is on, like, all right, how do we drive down market maker costs? How do we drive down this FX rebate?

So, quick look back at H1. So, we had --

we've made a ton of really good progress. We've reduced the cost of liquidity significantly. At the beginning of the year, the cost of liquidity was about 150 basis points, and we've reduced it to about 100 basis points.

95 basis points was the data from last week. So, that's a -- that's a 50 percent -- nearly a 50 percent reduction in costs of liquidity. We've decreased it 50 basis points. That was driven primarily by these factors listed here.

So, we got -- we had tiger spreads. So, if you're looking at liquidity cost components, tiger spreads ultimately means that the FX rebate is going to decrease. So, remember how I said, FX rebate is the difference between the prevailing fiat market rate and the rate that we're able to execute at? Because we've got tighter spreads from our market makers, that meant that our price execution on the ODL transaction was better. Therefore, the FX rebate went down.

We are -- our volume break down between corridors also changed. So, we had -- we saw increases in volume through low volume -- sorry. We saw increases in volume through low cost corridors. So, between -- we saw Euro/USD volume increase, and we also saw decreases in volume through high cost corridors. So, ozzy/Filipino peso was one of our most expensive

corridors, and we actually stopped volume as a result of that. So, those facts helped decrease our total cost of liquidity.

Additionally, we rolled out new market maker contracts in June. So, this is -- this is going to have a significantly positive effect on the cost of liquidity. So, we renegotiated contracts, so we're reducing the market maker variable fee from 100 Bips to 55 Bips, and the fixed fees also decreased from -- I think on monthly, they -- they were 100,000, and now they are 50,000. So, we're seeing these two factors combined as helping reduce our cost of liquidity as well.

So, going through these charts, you can see the liquidity cost component. So, at the beginning of the year, total cost of liquidity was about 150 basis points.

At the end of H1, we got it down to 100 basis points. The breakdown, you can see FX rebate is the orange bar, market maker variable fee is the green bar. So, you can see these compressed over time, which is what's driving this downward trend.

MR. DEWITT: Hey, Matt?

MR. ADLER: Go ahead.

MR. DEWITT: We've probably had 60 people join

since you -- since you kicked off. So, could you just reiterate, why do we care about these costs at all? You had a really great point in the beginning. It's just probably worth saying just one more time.

MR. Yeah, so the cost of liquidity at the moment is 50 percent of the cost of ODL in aggregate. So, for every dollar -- every hundred dollars we send through ODL, our cost of liquidity is 95 basis points, 100 basis points on average, which means that we lose about a dollar for every hundred dollars that get sent through ODL.

So in order to -- in order to be able to scale

ODL and turn ODL from a negative margin product into a

positive margin product, reducing the cost of liquidity

is going to be really, really important, because it

makes up 50 percent of our total cost of ODL.

MR. Thanks.

MR. Are there any questions that have popped in that -- I see 18 questions, but let me know if you want me to cover any of those.

MR. DEWITT: You've actually answered them all in your -- in your presentation so far.

MR. ADLER: Okay, awesome. So, as I was mentioning before, we saw changing dynamics and changing, like, market share between volume by corridor.

So, this blue section right here, Ozzy to Filipino peso was our highest cost corridor, and because we reduced volume through that corridor, that's going to have a lowering effect on our total cost of liquidity.

Similarly, you saw Euro/USD. It's total volume in terms of, like, our total ODL volume. So, it's like, market share of ODL increased over time, and because that's our lowest cost corridor, that would have downward pressure on our cost of liquidity too. So, if you're looking here, you see liquidity costs by corridor, the yellow line is Euro/USD costs, so, that is significantly cheaper than the other corridors.

So, the more volume we do through Euro/USD, the lower our liquidity costs are going to be, and similarly, Ozzy, Filipino peso was very, very expensive, and the reduction of that is going to lower our costs.

And just one point in case you were wondering why such different cost structures between the corridors? In Euro/USD, because we're sending money into the US, significantly more liquid market. So, we actually don't contract any market makers in the US.

So, that's going to have a very, very positive effect on our -- excuse me -- on our liquidity costs, because they're actually quite liquid markets in the US. But when you go to these less liquid markets, so, like,

Ozzy to Filipino peso, we actually had to pay market makers both in Australia and the Philippines, which is why it was so expensive for us to facilitate transactions through that corridor.

So, I think I -- I'll go back to my initial point. The more liquid a market is -- meaning the more volume that's available on the bid side or the offer side, the lower our cost of liquidity is going to be.

And the lower our cost of liquidity, the better position we'll be into scale ODL into a -- and turn it into a positive margin business.

So, item one, we reduced our costs of liquidity 33 percent from 150 basis points to 100 basis points in six months. I mean, I think, like, that just is an incredible, incredible achievement, and that, like, if you think about it at scale, 50 basis points turns into millions and millions of dollars in cost savings, so that's incredible.

Additionally, we've -- we're building out

Prisma, and we're -- we built Prisma, and it's going to

be rolled out into the ODL flow soon. So, the -- we

have an engineering team in Iceland that's doing

incredible work to build Prisma, this new liquidity

platform that we're going to be leveraging both within

ODL and for external customers as well -- external and

other internal customers.

2.

So, right now, Prisma is being rolled out in the ODL flow. So, it's providing a single API to global connectivity to all of the available exchanges.

Previously with ODL, we had to do bespoke integrations within ODL for every new corridor that we launch. Right now, ODL integrates into Prisma, and Primsa does all of the -- all of the integrations to new exchanges. So, that's just going to make us much faster in our ability to scale moving forward, because we can add exchanges in a much faster, faster pace, and it provides just this unified API for ODL.

Additionally in H1, we added new exchanges.

We launched, or, we integrated is building an exchange, so we've been partnering closely with them to provide guidance on how they should build their exchange, and what kind of functionality is required to be available.

And then the integration kicked off and is going to be ready shortly, which is -- that's an -- that's an exchange in the Philippines, so this is super important for us to have redundancy. So -- and some of these exchanges, we're experiencing some reliability issues, Philippines in particular. So, right now, we only -- we have a single point of failure in the

```
Philippines. If the Filipino exchange is down, which is called we literally can't send ODL transactions to the Philippines, which is not the product experience that we want to provide our senders.

So, if you have this redundancy, if is
```

down but is up, we'll have fail over ability. So, we'll be able to send flows from -- that were originally going to just fail because as down, we'll be able to fail over to and send transactions that way.

So, that's going to be a pretty significant increase in our product quality as a result of having this -- having this redundancy.

And then also in this first half we carved out liquidity as a product. So, just -- I don't know if anybody -- everybody knows me,

PM for liquidity. I started two months ago, so, I think it's important that we've identified the importance of liquidity as a standalone product, because really, it's a huge effort to increase liquidity in these markets and then ultimately reduce our costs for ODL. So, I think that's -- that was a big, big win.

MR. Hey, Matt, if I can jump in before your -
MR. Yeah.

MR. -- there's this question from the

```
group. Is an XRP only platform, or is there a future where we sell ike a SAS product for other digital assets?
```

MR. Very good question. For now, it's an XRP only platform, but I think -- I don't think we're ruling anything out for the future of Prisma. Like, whatever -- I think as we continue to dig in and we identify opportunities that will have a positive impact on XRP liquidity, we will be open minded about them, as long as -- as long as ultimately, like, we keep in mind our North Start of Prisma to drive increased usage of XRP, and increased available liquidity of XRP. If that involves other digital assets, I don't want to rule it out by default. Craig, I don't know if you have any other perspective on that.

MR. No, I think that's it. That's a good answer, Matt. I've got one more for you before we move on.

MR. Yes.

MR. I'm not going to name and shame the people, but folks are sending me direct messages with really good questions. Feel free to put those in the chat so everyone can see them. No shame here. So, question.

MR. Yes.

1 MR. I heard that we don't have to pay 2 UK or US dollar market makers. If so, why? 3 MR. Yeah. So, in the -- in the US, we 4 simply have the markets that we operate in. So, BitStamp at the moment and then CoinBase in the future. 5 The markets are liquid enough already. So, we actually 6 -- we have sufficient liquidity to handle the ODL flow 7 that we're doing. 8 9 It's the -- it's the markets in which don't have sufficient liquidity to handle the ODL flow that we 10 have to contract with market makers to incentivize them 11 12 to make markets in those countries. So, that is why we 13 don't have to pay market makers in the US, because 14 there's actually already enough liquidity available for 15 us that we don't -- we don't necessarily need them in those markets. Any other questions while we're going, 16 17 18 MR. I mean, keep moving, but --19 sorry, keep moving, and then I'll triage the -- I'll 20 triage these ones. Okay, sounds good. Okay, so we --21 MR. not everything is perfect. Obviously, we have a lot of 22 23 work to do. We had a couple misses. So, one of them 24 was the fact that we didn't see the degree of natural

liquidity increase in these destination markets, so,

25

these less liquid markets that we originally hypothesized we would.

The original hypothesis was, utility drives utility, volume begets volume. So, if you increase ODL volume into these -- into these corridors, ultimately, we'd expect there to be a natural increase in demand of trading partners in those markets because they see the increase in liquidity in those markets.

However, we drove significant volume in H1, and we didn't quite see the resulting uptick in natural liquidity that we were expecting to. So, that's one of the misses. This is a main area focus for me as we look at H2, and even into 2021 of how do we increase volume, and how do we ultimately increase natural liquidity?

Because that is -- that is what we are going to need for ODL to be -- for ODL -- for liquidity costs and ultimately ODL to be positive basis point margin -- sorry, positive margin, because with the market maker fees, with the FX rebates, it's a -- it's a big chunk of costs that we're going to have to decrease, and that's really why doing that, we have to make sure that we get enough liquidity that we don't have to ultimately pay for. So, that's one of the misses.

The second miss is we actually had to pause ODL activity into the Philippines. We stopped senders

from making payments into the Philippines, and this is ultimately driven by a restriction that was put in place in the market outside of our control.

The government literally shot down markets during a Covid -- during a Covid market dislocation.

So, they prevented our market makers from actually funding their Filipino accounts. They weren't able to sell US dollars for Filipino peso in the traditional fiat markets.

So, this was a challenge, and it's obviously painful for us to tell our customers that they can't send volume through these -- through these corridors that we have live. That said, I think the fact that these kind of problems happen highlight the importance of ODL as a product.

Like, there are -- there are times when people are unable to use traditional fiat and payment rails, but the crypto markets were still functioning. If they had -- if our market makers had sufficient Filipino peso liquidity during the shut down, this wouldn't have been an issue.

The issue was, they weren't able to use traditional fiat markets, and that's the beauty of this, is we can actually be -- turn ourselves into, like, the fail over.

If traditional markets fail, they can use the crypto markets, which I think is incredibly exciting for the future of this product. But that said, we still did suffer a setback as a result of the government shut down in the Philippines.

All right, good to jump onto the future,
Craig? Anything else I should -- I should pause on?

not to be -- not to be outdone with questioning says, follow up to Bosin's question on the -- that Prisma that I asked. Does Ripple plan to -- does Ripple, as an organization, plan to make markets on Prisma, or is that still -- is that still to be determined, or will we solely invite external market makers to provide liquidity on Prisma?

That's a good question. For now, it will be -- it will provide an interface to market makers to come in to provide markets via Prisma. I think there's a lot that needs to be fleshed out before we start talking about Ripple as a market maker. I don't think we're quite there yet. don't know if there's any -- anything else you want to comment on for that.

MR. Yeah, I think the key thing is right now, that is not -- that is not a business that

Ripple is in in terms of providing that kind of liquidity for individual payments.

> Mm-hmm. MR.

MR.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

You know, a lot's evolving, so but right now, we're reliant on market makers and exchanges for that infrastructure.

Yeah. All right, so, I'll go MR. through -- I'll go through the future, and I'll leave --I'll try to finish around 9:45 if possible and leave time for questions that may arise as a result.

So, I talked about how we're talking -- we're thinking about Prisma already, but really I'll mention it again. I'm going to keep saying it. North Star or Prisma is increasing unsubsidized natural liquidity of XRP across global markets.

We can do this in multiple ways. I'm sure there's ways that we're going to continue to think about that are -- that aren't necessarily even highlighted here, but one of the main ways that we can do this is we can provide single APIs to market makers that give them access to make markets in all of the exchanges rather than having to do bespoke integrations. We'll have intelligent routing that will drive increased volume across venues, etcetera.

So, right now, Prisma -- you can think of

Prisma's work as benefiting three main areas. So, one is we're actually -- we're going to be leveraging Prisma for the sale of XRP as a service to receivers.

So, right now, we're doing a lot of work of XRP origination and XRP termination, which you'll hear more about on the send and receive side, but ultimately what's happening is we'll be able to do -- facilitate an ODL transaction without an exchange within that flow. However, we'll then have receivers with XRP on their balance sheet, and they'll need -- they are asking for services to enable them to intelligently sell that XRP on open markets.

So, that's the beauty of Prisma. Prisma will be able to provide services to these receivers who want to sell XRP on the open markets. They can leverage trading algorithms that we can develop. We'll have a rich dataset that we can continue to optimize these algorithms to get better and better the more data we have. So, that's one area. Enable receivers to sell XRP at optimal price levels.

Additionally, we're going to be -- Prisma, as providing a single API for the ODL flow, will be able to improve the sender experience by reducing failure rates and enabling new corridors. So, that's enabling redundancy in corridors where we already have exchanges,

and adding new exchanges to increase the number of corridors that we have. Because I know a lot of the senders, they're asking for more and more corridors to send to.

So, the more -- the more nodes that we have within the ODL network, the more demand we're ultimately going to have for -- from senders, because maybe a sender doesn't have any volume from the US to Mexico, or US to Philippines, but the more and more markets that we add based on sender demand, etcetera, the better position we'll be to -- in -- to onboard those users and get them using ODL.

And then thirdly, we've got to reduce the cost of liquidity for ODL. That's a big one. I've said it probably a hundred times already. So, if you take anything away, I think that's one of the big takeaways too.

So, I'll talk a little bit about execution services for receivers of XRP. The way we're thinking about this is it's really in phases. So, initially, receivers of XRP right now, the feedback that we're getting is they don't -- their risk teams don't want them to hold XRP on their balance sheets, so they're going to want to immediately sell XRP on open order books once it lands in their exchange account, or within

their wallet.

So, Prisma will provide that functionality to automatically trigger a sale order of XRP via the -- via the exchanges. As we get more and more advanced, Prisma will be able to add more trading algorithms as part of the sale to achieve better prices.

So, what that means is, rather than a receiver having \$2,000 or \$10,000 or \$100,000 of XRP and just going to the open market and selling it all in one clip, which would -- as I -- the example I gave earlier, would have a negative price impact on the market because you would be ultimately scooping up all of the available liquidity and you'd be going multiple levels into the order book and getting a lower price.

What Prisma can do, is it can break up a larger order, and execute it over time, and ultimately achieve better prices as a result of taking one order and breaking it up over time, and like, not necessarily crossing the order book, meaning going from the bid to the ask, or going from the ask to the bid to pick up that trade. It can sit in the mid and get better price execution.

So, that's one thing that we're going to be building out is how do we -- how do we offer these services to receivers that get them the best sale price

of XRP possible?

Additionally, we'll be able to offer integrations to market makers. So, these receivers can ultimately request quotes from market makers for the full order amount. They can compare the quotes that they get back from the market makers with what liquidity is available and on these exchanges, and decide what route they want to go. So, that's another route we'll be going.

I think the beauty of that is once you -- once you provide access to multiple market makers at the same time, you then are promoting competition between these market makers.

So, you request a quote for, let's say, \$50,000 of XRP, these market makers are all competing for that order, and whoever provides the best price gets the full order amount. So, that will -- that will have a positive impact on the prices that receivers can get when selling XRP.

Moving onto improving the sender experience.

I mean, two main -- two main ways you can do this.

Offer the ability to fail over if an exchange is down.

As I mentioned in Coins, if Coins is down, we need the ability to send payments to another available exchange that is up. So, Coins is down, let's send volume over

to PDAX. So, we're building the ability to fail over to exchanges if there is maintenance or unexpected down time.

And then we're adding new corridors. So, in H2, we're going to be adding many, many new corridors. We'll be adding PDAX for redundancy in Philippines, Independent Reserve for redundancy in Australia.

CoinBase is coming in Q3. SBIVC Phase 1.5 for Japan is happening as well, and then VALR for South Africa sandbox. So, a lot of exciting things coming in terms of new exchanges being added in H2.

Decreasing the cost of liquidity. So, there's a few ways that we can drive this, but our goal is to decrease the cost of liquidity. Our H2 goal is to go from a hundred basis points to 75 basis points. So, one way that we can do this is by increasing available liquidity on these exchanges. So, what we're going to be doing is we're going to be offering services to market makers to provide markets on all of the available exchanges that ODL is live in.

So, we heard feedback from market makers that it cost them about \$250,000 dollars for each new integration. So, each new -- each new market that they -- that they integrate into is a quarter of a million dollars. And about half of that is tech related.

So, if we can -- so, think about that. If we can provide a single API to all available market makers -- all market makers that are interested in making markets, and that reduces their cost of adding a new exchange by 50 percent, that's going to drive available liquidity in the markets, because as soon as they integrate into Prisma, they now have access to make markets in Mexico and Australia and the UK and Philippines, etcetera.

So, like, each new exchange that we add, they more or less for free, 50 percent discount, get that exchange. There's obviously operational things that they have to do, like, open an exchange account, figure out how they fund the account, etcetera. But by having that single API, and not to mention a much better API, a much simpler API, normalized reporting -- so, the data is actually consistent across all of these exchanges. There is some fault tolerance, because a lot of these exchanges aren't necessarily the best in terms of technology.

So, Prisma will kind of simplify all of that, and kind of account for a lot of the nuances that exist at all of these exchanges, which is just going to make the life of our market makers significantly easier, which is great for us. The easier we can make it for

the -- the more we can promote market makers to make markets on new exchanges, the better position XRP is going to be in, the better position ODL is going to be in.

Another thing we're thinking about building, or we're planning on building is FX pricing. So, how do we -- how do we price our senders? At the moment, the way we price our senders is ultimately you get the midmarket rate for your cross-border transaction.

The challenge with that is it's not market standard. So, historically, like, we've offered -- just because, like, we've got to get the flywheel started, we have to be competitive, we need to promote -- we need to incentivize people to come onto ODL, we have to offer the best possible rate that they could get for sending money into a specific quarter.

I think we are now at the scale and we've learned enough to have confidence that we can actually offer best in -- best in market pricing, but it doesn't have to be at the mid market rate. So, maybe we can say, all right, you get the mid market rate plus five basis points. That five basis points is savings for Ripple, because if we're thinking about the FX rebate I mentioned earlier, that reduces our FX rebate by five basis points.

So, for more and more contracts that are coming in, the better we can price them closer to, like, what it is in the market as opposed to just giving away that -- giving away the market at, like, mid market rates, the better position Ripple will be in, and our users will still get better pricing than they could get elsewhere, which is -- which is really what we're trying to do. How do we offer the best product at competitive rates, and we can still do this by adding basis point pricing on top of mid market rates.

Additionally, we're doing analysis on how our users -- how our customers should send orders through ODL. There have -- there have been instances where they've been sending orders of \$20,000, \$40,000 at a time, and it's just -- that's not the smartest way that you can route transactions, because you -- as I mentioned earlier, you go into the order book, you get worse price execution because you're going multiple levels deep into the order book.

If you can provide guidance to our users on how to break up those orders to get the best price execution, that will provide a better experience for our senders, that will reduce the FX rebate that we ultimately have to pay our senders, and it's happy days for all involved.

And then a couple BHAGs that we have, big
hairy audacious goals. We want to -- we're in
discussion about how do we manage introduction of
supply. How do we -- how do we manage the inventory of
XRP via Prisma? A lot of -- a lot of conversations
happening about that now, but still a lot to be -- a lot
to be soused out.

2.

And then additionally, what kind of -- what kind of dashboards can we build? What kind of analysis can we run to determine how our market makers are performing, making sure that they're acting in the best interest of Ripple and our customers, understanding what their profitability levels are, because then it gives us more visibility into how well they're performing, and really can help the conversations our markets team is having with them, etcetera.

So, I know I've been talking for 40 minutes straight, so I'll stop now and open it up to any questions you may have.

Awesome. All right, thanks a lot,

First off, before I get into the questions,

if you can -- if you can hear me -- I think

probably has some good points on sort of the scalability and quality impacts that Prisma has. So,

Connor, would you mind just giving us, like, 30 seconds

on how you see this impacting the way in which we interact with exchanges, and what that actually means for our product quality?

CONNOR: Yeah. I mean, I think, you know, one of the big sort of shifts in moving away in terms of how we interact with exchanges today in ODL is that for every payment, we're constantly, you know, pulling the status of all the atomic steps that are happening for that.

So, you know, we're getting the status of a trade, you know, pulling that through the different lifecycles of that. And so, you know, we're constantly pounding the exchanges with request.

Now, there's an upper limit in terms of the number of payments we can process at a time, and how many requests we can make into the exchanges, and one of the really awesome aspects of Prisma is it kind of changes the paradigm in that it goes from a sort of, like, pull model of the exchanges to more of a, hey, exchange, push notifications to me. And then it processes those notifications independent of kind of an ODL payment, and then, you know, there's a layer that sits above Prisma that then reconciles that against payments in the Ripple Net layer.

So, you know, in terms of just pure number of

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2

```
payments we'll be able to process, being good stewards
of the exchanges, and just, you know, the ability to
reconcile, you know, non-Ripple Net payments that are
happening, you know, on these accounts from a client's
perspective, a lot of different things will really
benefit us in the long run in terms of quality,
scalability, and really be able to continue to grow ODL.
                       Thanks,
                                        Okay,
                                                    Ι
          MR.
guess I can summarize two questions from
                  I'll read them, but I think really the
core question is -- or, could be answered with where we
are today with Prisma, and at least where we are in the
short term, because this is fairly new, and I know that
there is some variability here, but the questions are
                     asking, you know, could we extend
really,
Prisma where any individual with an XRP wallet could buy
and sell XRP and hit the -- hit the API?
          So, really, like, a retail trading aspect, and
            ollowed on with, you know, hey, this sounds
then
a lot like an automated trading system. Are there
regulatory concerns if we're going to expose this to a
bunch of people? So, maybe just kind of where we are,
and then the kind of path that we're charting ahead,
even though it's still early innings?
                      Yeah. So, where we are today is
          MR.
```

next steps for Prisma really are to be rolled out as

part of the ODL flow. So, Prisma will just be leveraged

within ODL transactions. That's where we are today.

That's kind of, like, the -- our PO for Q3 is using

Prisma for all exchange connectivity for ODL.

In terms of automated trading and the likes, I think that is all very good points. I don't think we've necessarily answered all of those questions yet, but they're -- they continue to be -- they continue to be soused out.

This is -- this is vision, right? So, I think the immediate ones are, Prisma is going to be just going directly into the exchanges and buying it at market.

Ultimately, we want to get to the point where we are getting smart with our executions, but you're right, we one hundred percent have to make sure that this is all peaceful from a regulatory standpoint.

from and lere that I'll read.

asks, any plans to implement Prisma with a defy lending initiative such as Comp.

For folks that aren't aware, Comp is -- it's a native token called Compound on the Etherium blockchain that helps folks earn interest on assets that they deposit on a decentralized basis. So,

to initiate something with Comp?

2.

MR. Nothing on the road map at the moment, but open to having any conversations about how this could benefit by doing so, but yeah, not -- we haven't had any specific conversations about this thus far.

I think one of the coolest things, and things that I'm most excited about, if I can plug the sender product story. Really, the lending that I see taking place with XRP will be taking place with the institutions that are leveraging our -- Ripple Net as a way of giving them working capital on demand for their payments, and we've seen a lot of success there already, which we'll talk about.

So, the folks that I see actually lending on this platform will be Ripple Net participants, or Ripple, and not necessarily Comp.

All right, spicy question. As we improve the liquidity of XRP, how do we think this will impact the price? Economics would predict that an increase in liquidity or supply would actually lower the price. Do we think this would happen? So, do you want to -- do you want to --

MR. Yes.

- start by talking about 1 MR. 2 liquidity versus supply? MR Yeah. So, that's a great 3 question. I think there's a bit of conflation going on. 4 So, liquidity doesn't necessarily equate to supply. 5 Liquidity is availability of both people willing to buy, 6 and people willing to sell. 7 8 Supply, on the other hand -- so, we could -you could keep supply constant and increase liquidity 9 simply by having more and more people using it, and more 10 and more people willing to buy and sell at larger sizes. 11 Supply is availability of XRP, like, number of XRP 12 13 tokens circulating in the market, which is not the same thing as liquidity. 14 So, I don't think liquidity will have any 15 negative downward pressure on -- an increase in 16 liquidity will not have a downward pressure on the price 17 of XRP. If anything, it will just make the pricing of 18 XRP more efficient, and the ability of trading to happen 19 20 with minimal market impact. 21 Now, on the supply side, I think it's -- it is important to know that, you know, with 22 23 things like XRPO, there is supply being added to the 24 market in terms of Ripple selling XRP in the market, and

one thing that we'll cover is -- some initial thoughts

25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

```
and programs that we have to make sure that we are, you
know, being very responsible while also delivering
excellent customers to -- excellent experiences to our
customers, and not creating the kind of problem that you
talked about, Sophia, where an excess in supply or
inventory can negatively affect the market. So, we'll
talk more about that in the sending section.
         Okay, did I miss anybody's questions in the
chat? This has been a very tame group. Anybody have
any questions they want to ask out loud?
                     I'm just waiting for
(phonetic) to unmute to see what zingers he has.
                   I just have one -- just one comment
about natural liquidity. We said that this is one of
our misses. How does that impact our long term view of
this?
         And is really natural liquidity, that's really
```

And is really natural liquidity, that's really our ultimate goal, or that's something that we just expect to happen, and it will just improve our economics as we -- as we move forward?

MR. That's a great question. I think what we -- I think the learning was, we cannot just expect natural liquidity to come with an increase in ODL volume.

That was our original hypothesis, and I think

```
the learning there was despite the significant ramp up in ODL volume that we saw, we didn't see a subsequent increase of the same magnitude in natural liquidity.

So, our market makers -- really, what that means is, and how do we measure that, is, our market makers were doing more and more of the ODL volume as we continued to scale.
```

So, we weren't seeing a subsequent increase I natural liquidity. So, what we -- we have to be very cognizant of that, and we have to think about, how do we build a product, how do we -- how do we build a product that actually promotes natural liquidity? How do we build a product that promotes bi-directional flow?

So, not just money going into the Philippines, but also, how do we get money flowing out of the Philippines, because if you're going just into the Philippines, you're always on one side of the market.

So, really, you need to create flows going both ways to increase this natural liquidity.

So, that's -- you're right. It's -- I mean, it's something that we need to continue to figure out is, like, how do we actually build a product that promotes this? I don't -- to be completely honest and transparent, I don't think we've solved that. I don't think we have a silver bullet at the moment, but I think

```
we have a good road map of, how do we promote more liquidity in the market?
```

I think a big step is, if by reducing the barriers to entry for market makers to be able to integrate into new exchanges, that's a big step in actually promoting natural liquidity. Because there may be -- there may be market makers that we don't contract with that simply have not integrated into certain exchanges, because the integration cost is too high, and it -- it's too toilsome for them to do so.

There is the potential that Prisma, by proving a very clean, beautiful API that gives you access to all of the available exchanges that Prisma has integrated into could be that step in getting those market makers on, and making markets into those countries. So, that's definitely a big step that we think is going to -- going to help drive this.

Rippler, following up on the liquidity and supply question, how would improved liquidity drive up XRP price? So, I - if you don't mind, I'll take this one, because it's --

MR. Yeah.

MR. -- come out in a couple questions so far. On the product team, when we're building these

things, we don't ever really talk about XRP price.

Like, it's -- that's definitely not top of mind for us.

Really, the focus is on driving the utility of XRP

through excellent customer experiences in the payment

space, and getting into essentially the lending space as

well.

So, I would change the question to, how would improved liquidity improve the customer experience on Ripple Net? Well, everything that has said is that if you can increase the liquidity, you can increase the customer experience, because you have less price volatility when you're trying to send payments, and you also have the ability of sending more payments with more volume in less small chunks.

So, it's a dramatic improvement on the experience as well. It also has a dramatic improvement on the cost that Ripple does to facilitate these payments because we subsidized the FX rates.

Now in the long term, we think that, you know, if there's sufficient value and utility in XRP as a medium of exchange, if the entire world of cross-border payments is really leveraging XRP as a medium of exchange, that is going to have significant demand-side pressure on it by the market makers and the receivers who are not just buying and selling immediately, but

beginning to hold onto this to facilitate their payments on a long term basis, and starts to feel more like another currency rather than just this crypto asset, and that would have unidirectional demand pressure that is kind of unimaginable when you think about the scale of this market.

So, that's kind of the soup to nuts approach, but our product team is really focused on that liquidity piece and the experience piece. Let's see, how is Prisma solving the bilateral liquidity issue where payment volume is generally one sided? Oh, this is a good one.

So, USD to Mexico volume is much greater than MXN to USD volume. So, loes Prisma solve that, or were there other things that we are working on to solve that, or was that an open question for us?

MR. ADLER: Yeah, it -- I don't think it's -Prisma is not the silver bullet to solve bidirectional
flow. What it does do, is it helps facilitate
bidirectional volume by helping increase liquidity.

So, really what we're going to see is with XRP termination, we think that could be a big -- a big factor in improving bidirectional flow, because there may be receivers that are accepting flows one way, but they may have flows going the opposite direction. So by

enabling this sort of bidirectional with more receivers, that's one way.

Another way is if we have -- if we bring on more senders that just have demand for reverse flows.

So, from -- so, to be clear, there is flow from Mexico to USD. In aggregate, USD to Mex is going to be -- is going to be larger.

That said, there is plenty of flows from Mex to USD. There are plenty of flows from Philippines to the US, from Philippines to Singapore, etcetera. We just -- we need to tap into that market, and Prisma provides the liquidity to enable that, but it doesn't necessarily immediately -- you don't turn on Prisma and immediately have bidirectional flow, but it provides the infrastructure to enable a well functioning bidirectional payment flow.

So, like, if you get a bunch of demand from Philippines to Singapore, Prisma can quickly light up a new exchange and enable those flows. So that's how Prisma helps solve it, but it isn't the -- it isn't the sole solution. It's definitely a multi-pronged effort.

think that's a -- that's a good answer when you look at the US to Mexico and Mexico to US, but the magic of what we're trying to do here is really XRP as a

completely interchangeable currency among various different countries.

And this is why the receiver story is going to be so crucial, because the receiving markets that we open up around the world, we don't necessarily have to just balance USD and MXN. If we have multiple connections via Prisma, you can have flows in and out of Mexico into various currencies, not just USD to Mexico.

So, you know, if you have an interchangeable multitude of currencies, you don't necessarily need to balance or match in, out, on a country to country basis, and that's just kind of where we're going as XRP as a -- as an exchange asset that is really worldwide. Great questions.

We got five or four minutes left now. Any other -- any other questions for liquidity PMs? Okay.

We'll call it, then. It was a great -- a great session for a Monday morning. So, thanks, everybody. Fairly tame group, but really good questions.

Feel free in this doc to make comments and questions that you think of later, and also please with feedback send an email to or myself with things that we could do to improve not only this, but stories in the future as well. And then also, please send -- please send fun points to the He's saving up

Cased 1200-cv-100822AATSSIN Diocument6801191 FHed 069/38/22 Plagget 556166

```
44
       for a -- he's saving up for a Nature Valley bar. So,
 1
       send him something. All right, folks. Thank you very
  2
3
       much.
4
                            Thanks, everyone.
                 MR.
                 (End of video.)
5
6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
                       TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATE
 25
```

Cased 2200-cv-10832AATSSIN Diocument6804191 FHddd069138232 Plagge46606466

	45
I, hereby certify that the foregoing	
transcript is a complete, true and accurate	
transcription of all matters contained on the recorded	
proceedings indicated, Audio/Video File:	
RPLI_SEC 1100526_HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.	
Transcriber	